THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LATEST MILITARY OPERATIONS.

AN ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY NEAR MAINTENON -THE PRUSSIANS DEFEATED NEAR TOURY-A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE AT POISSONS.

Towns, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1816.

Heavy cannonading has been going on all day near Maintenon. The battle which occurred near Toury on the 4th has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pitheviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle, a large amount of ferage, &c., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the Prench. Gen, Rigan, in his official report of the engagement, says that he had reconncitered toward Toury with three brigades of cavalry and infantry, and a few guns. He reached Chissy at about 7 o'clock, surrounded the village, and took five Bavarian prisoners and some guns. Rassayre's brigade turned the village en the right, and the enemy's cavalry, 500 strong, supported by 2,000 infantry, were obliged to retreat precipitately toward Paris. The French pursued them three hours' march beyond Toury. Gen. Rigan ascertained the presence with these forces of Prince Albert of Saxe-Meinengen and of Prince Albert of

There was also a combat on the 4th near Soissons and prisoners say that two regiments of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were defeated

King William reviewed the Sixth Pressian Army Corps at Versailles on Wednesday. Headquarters were subsequently established at that place.

Beauvais, 41 miles north-west of Paris, has been made the great victualing cepter of the Germans.

The garrison of Metz has made a sortic against the Eighth Prussian Corps at Joui. The losses were trilling on both sides. It is said the French troops at Metz are still deceived as to the result of

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRIBUNE COURIER FROM PARIS AT LONDON-SEVERE FIGHTING LAST WEEK -THE IMPERIAL PENSION LIST-HOW THE COMMISSARY STORES ARE ECONOMIZED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1876.

A messenger reached London from Paris to-day with THE TRIBUNE dispatches from 30th Sept. to 3d Oct., as follows: "There was heavy firing on Thurs day night, and' it increased in intensity at about 1 o'clock Friday morning (30th ult.). I saw more than 100 wounded brought to the Palais de l'Industrie, and on going down to Montrouge, I found the church near the fortifications filled with wounded men. The following is the official account of the engage-

cupied Chevilly and L'Hay, and advanced as far as Thiais and Choisy-le-Roi. All these positions (or the south of Paris) were wholly occupied. After a fell back on their positions with remarkable order and coolness. The Garde Mobile was very firm. Our losses were considerable; those of the enemy probably as large. As a whole, the day was very

"There have been rumors all day of a great victor and of a junction with the army of the Loire; but Gen. Trochu's dispatch as above, dated 10:30 at Vitry, reduces the success to its real dimensions.

" An additional report by Trochu says that the obtect was by a combined action on both banks of the Scine, to discover precisely in what force the enemy was in the villages of Choisy-le-Roi and Chevilly While the brigade of Gen. Guillaume drove the enemy out of Chevilly, the head of the column of Gen. Blaize entered the village of Thiais and seized a battery of cannon, which however could not be moved for want of horses. At this moment the Prussians were reënforced, and the French forces retreated in good order Gen. Guillaume was killed. Gen. D'Even while this combat was going on, marched with a brigade to Creteil, and inflicted severe losses on the enemy with his mitrailleuses.

"The Temps calculates the loss on Friday at about 500 wounded and 400 killed. The object of the sortic was to blow up a bridge over the Seine, and arouse the courage of the Parisians by obtaining a success where the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end was attained, and Paris is con sequently greatly depressed.

"Rochefort has published a notice begging citi sens not to construct private barricades; there must be unity in the system of interior defenses.

The Reveil announces that the ultras do not intend to proceed to revolutionary elections of the Municipality te-morrow, because they hope that the Covernment intends to yield.

"The Prefect of Police is actively engaged in the andeaver to throw light upon Pietri's connection with the periodical plots against the Empire. The documents discovered show that in most of these plots the Imperial police, Pietri, Lagrange, and Thar-

nier the Juge d'Instruction, were prime movers. A sertain Bahlot received \$4,000 for his services as "The Tuileries correspondence reveals the fact that both Cassagnae and Jerome David were regular pensioners on the civil list. The cost of the Prince Imperial's baptism amounted to \$180,000. The cousins, male and female, of the Emperor, received \$250,000 per annum. The Duc de Persigny received in two menths \$12,000; Prince Sablonowiski, the

Countess Gajan, Madame Claude Vignon, Gen. Morris, and many others, are down for various sums. There is \$250 to Gen. de Failly. The Duchess of Mouchy, whose name continually appears for similar plums, received \$400,000 as a marriage portion. The son of the American Bonaparte had a pension of \$6,000; Madame Battagi, of \$4,800; her sister, Madame Turr, the same; the Marquis Pepeli, \$5,000. Cousing not contented with pensions seem to have been always getting extra allowances. The Emperor paid the debts of Prince Achille Murat a dozen times.

'The complaints of the newspapers against the tumber of men who avoid military duty by attaching themselves on some capacity or other to the ambulance service, are becoming louder every day. Dr. Evans, the leading spirit of the American ambulance system, has vanished, leaving the care of the ambulances to others.

The Hon. Mr. Washburne informs Ime that there are still about 250 Americans here, of whom about 40 are women. Some remain to look after their homes others from curiosity.

"The system adopted by the authorities makes the stores hold out as long as possible. Every butcher receives each morning a certain amount of meat, calculated upon his average sales. Against the meat he issues bills in the evening to his customers, who upon presentation of a ticket the next morning receive the amount for which they have recorded themselves at the tariff of the week. When to the meat which he is to receive, he issues no more.

Insterday a decree was promptigated ordering all the differences which had sprung up in regard to the re-

Government at current prices, to be distributed to the bakers as the meat is to the butchers. The meat supply is not equal to the demand; many persons are unable to obtain tickets; restaurants cannot get enough for their customers.

Work is at a stand still. The Garde Mobile and National Guards, who apply in formal pauperis, receive 20 cents per diem. At present prices, it is impossible for even a single man to purchase sufficient nutriment for this sum. It was supposed that the peasants invited to take refuge in Paris would have brought more than enough food with them for themselves and their families; but they preferred to bring old beds and furniture.

have 22,000,000 pounds of horseflesh; still the misery among these who have no money to buy food unless Government boldly faces the question, will be very great. Everything except beef, mutton and bread is at a 'fancy price.' Ham costs at the rate of about 63 cents per pound ; cauliflower, 30 cents per head; salt and butter, 82 cents per pound; a fat chicken, \$2; a thin one, \$1; a rabbit, \$1 20; a duck, \$1 80; a fat goose, \$4. Rents, too, are a vexed ques tion; in a few days those of October will be due; but few can pay them. It is proposed to allow no landlord to 'levy,' either before the close of the siege

or before December. 'It is reported in the Journal Officiel that all the Gardes Mobile have chassepots, and that 280,000 muskets of different kinds, chiefly tabatière, have been distributed among the National Guards, and 20,000 to the Francs-tireurs. There are still 10,000 on hand. The same paper centains two pages of extracts from extracts from replies of prefects to the letter addressed to them at the beginning of July by the Minister of the Interior, asking reports upon the feeling of the country about war. These show that it is the opinion of the prefects that the nation is prepared to support the policy of the Government, but is not enthusiastic

"On Sunday evening the news of the fall of Strasbourg and of Toul was received by the Govern. ment, and this morning was made public. 'In fallng,' says M. Gambetta, 'they cast a glance toward Paris to affirm once more the unity and durability of the Republic, and they leave us as a legacy the duty of delivering them, the honor of revenging them. The boulevards were crowded. Everybody was Many refused to credit the news. Electeur Libre proposes to meet the emergency by sending fervent missionaries into the provinces; organize a levy en masse; drive from our territory the impious hordes that are overrunning it.' All kinds of reports are believed as credulously as ever. a meeting last Sunday in London, at which 400,000 crsons were addressed by eminent members of Parisment, principal merchants, and owners of manufactories in England; and resolutions were adopted denouncing the Queen and calling upon Gladstone either to retire from office or declare war against

"The Debats protests against absurdly wasting time in inscribing public edifices and in changing the names of streets and squares. We have indeed a siege within a siege. The column in the Place Vendôme is daily bombarded by indignant patriots who demand that it shall be razed and the metal of the statue and bas-relief melted into cannon. The statue of Napoleon I. has been concealed to preserve it. There has been a lull of late in M. Gambetta's proclamations; within 24 hours there are not two fresh ones. The newspapers are beginning a clamor for sorties. They declare that considerable engineering skill has been shown of late in strengthening the defences; sharp artillery and musketry engagement our troops | that the individual men of the Gardes Mobile and the National Guards are full of fight, and that the armed force at our disposal has at length been brought into some shape. It is true that every day the Prussian atack is delayed diminishes the chance of success. If the Prussians do carry the town by assault,' said a General to me yesterday, 'it will be our own fault, for, from a military point, of view, it is now im-HARMONY AMONG THE PEOPLE-PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870. Letters have been received here from Paris and its neighborhood by several prominent French gentlemen, the contents of which are to-day confirmed by private telegrams, to the effect that the situation of affairs at that city has improved, and that there are no dissensions among the people, all of whom, regardless of political opinions, are united in defense of the capital. "The arming of the citizens continues," says one of the correspondents, "and the hopes of the Prassians that the people of Paris would be found in anarchy on the approach of the enemy, are disappointed."

GENERAL FRENCH NEWS. A STEAM MITRAILLEUSE - LYONS FORTIFED -TROUBLE APPREHENDED WITH THE RED RE-

It is asserted that an armorer of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrailleuse, the most formidable

At Lyons, in view of the Prussian approach, due military precantions are being taken. The surrounding hights are fortified, and occupied by regular troops. The Government is taking measures to in-

sure Normandy against devastation by sending there a corps of the Guard Mobile. An American frigate that entered the harbor of Havre created a panic by firing a salute. The people supposed that the Prussians were bombarding the town. The Reds seem determined to organize a movement. They have had a meeting at Grenoble

speeches were made. It is expected that the Gov ernment will at once take measures to stop this The battalion of the Garde Mobile raised in the department of Aisne, and commanded by Duke Fitzames, is mentioned as having distinguished itself

numbering over 2,000 persons, at which several

by its steadiness and gallantry before Soissons. Capt. Schmelz of the French artillery, and the incentor of the mitrailleuse, has devised a new style of palloons for postal purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ACTIVITY OF THE IMPERIALISTS IN ENGLAND-THE DAMAGE AT STRASBOURG-TEN THOU-SAND PERSONS RENDERED HOMELESS. LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870.

The adherents of the French Emperor are very ctive in England. M. Rouher and Baron Jerome David are living in the city. They go to Chiselhurst quite frequently to confer with the Empress Eugenie. The rumors that the Prussian Government is not hostile to this movement in favor of Napoleon are repeated, and some persons even go so far as to assert that Count Von Bismarck furnished part of the funds for the establishment of La Situation, the Imperial newspaper here.

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered homeless reaches 10,000. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany. The French iron-clad steamer Regnard Armund is ruising in the Channel, near New-Haven.

The steamers of the Hamburg-American line are being used for the detention of the French pris-Gen. Treskow commands the Prussian army destined for service in the south of France.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

THE DISUNITED PRANCO-IRISH. O'Leary and O'Grady, respectively President NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

cent pic-nic, the affairs of the Society have been placed in the hands of a receiver, M. St. Gaudens. The Messrs. O'Leary and O'Grady state that the secretaries of the Society were derelict in their duty in not keeping due account of the tickets; and the former states that the tickets which he received were intrusted to various persons, who were all responsible, and were named by him to the Executive Committee; while the latter, who is clearly the only one who advanced any considerable sum out of his own means for the purposes of the Society, shows that it is now in debt to him. The Frenchmen, on the other hand, have had a second meeting (the first one has been referred to in these columns), and refersted their demand that persons indebted, as they claim according to their books, for the amount of \$2,067 worth of tickets, shall appear and second for them. St. Gaudens, the receiver, who was appointed, it was understood, by common consent, was present and joined with them in this demand. And there the matter rests, except that the several persons concerned are actively arraigning each other on the score of had faith, incompetence, and mismanagement. Meantime, it does not appear that any proceeds from the Franco-Irish demonstration have been remitted for the benefit of sufferers by the war.

The German Patriotic Aid Society of York-The German Fendt Lodge, No. 9, O. S. of L., has contributed \$50 to the same fund.

The members of the singing society German Liederkranz have subscribed \$4,000 to the German Patri-The concert at the Newark Opera-House on Wednesday evening, in aid of the French Aid Society, realized nearly \$1,000.

The Germans of Elizabeth, N. J., will hold a

The congregation of the German Evangelial Lutheran St. George's Church, on East Fourteenth, have contributed \$100 to the German Patriotic Fund. The German ladies of Hoboken have col-leted about \$1,300, and a large amount of valuable arti-les for the German Patriotic Ladies' Fair, to be held in

The IXth Ward German Patriotic Aid Socins collected \$645, of which \$500 has been handed to Mr. Rösing, Consul-General of the North Ger

The Arion Singing Society will contribute valuable singers' medal to the German Patriotic Laa valuable singers' medal to the Griman Fattons dies' Fair, which is to be accorded by a vote, at 25 cents a tacket, to any of the German singing societies. The French corvette La Toutese Treville

which left this port recently as was thought, to inter-ept the German steamer Westphalia, returned yester-iay to her anchorage off Castle Garden. At the meeting of the French Patriotic Ex-ecutive Committee, last evening, Mr. A. Vatable, jr., the Treasurer, reported that the total amount of subscrip-tions received by the Committee amount to \$81,151. About \$600 were handed by the members of the Committee to the Treasurer during the evening. There have been sent to France £5,160 and 3,753 frances.

The general committee appointed to assist the German ladies at their forthcoming patriotic fair, net at Steinway Hall last evening, Mr. Oscar Zollikoffer presiding. Reports were made by the several said com-nittees on finance, arrangements, reception of goods, refreshments, flowers, music, press, paintings and art decorations, and scientific instruments, and were adopted. It was resolved that the hadges used during the fair shall contain both the Acceleon, and North, German, colors

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF RUTLAND, VT. RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 5 .- For a long time the residents of Rutland have looked forward to the cen; pleasant anticipations, and they spared no pains or excelebration commenced on Sunday last and closed this (Wednesday) evening. The opening services took place at the Congregational Church. At an early hour the greens. Inside the arch, directly over the pulpit, were

car loads of invited guests and distinguished citizens visited the marbie quarries at West Rutland.

Yesterday was the crowning day of the celebration. At an early hour, although the day threatened rain, theresidents of the neighboring towns, and the farmers with their families, began to pour into the village in every kind of conveyance, and on foot, to witness the procession and to listen to the oration delivered by the Rev. James Butler, LL. D. The procession formed at 12 o'clock, on the depot grounds, under the direction of Gen. E. H. Lipley, and was composed of military firemen, societies and representatives of all trades, citizens in vehicles both modern and ancient, pacing mare, saddle and pillion, bearing an entire family, as seen one hundred years ago. The procession, after marching through the principal streets, again returned to the depot grounds, and was dismissed. All along the line of march the stores, public buildings and private residences were tastefully decorated with flags, in many instances, the English flag being alongside the Stars and Stripess, All p. m. a public dinner was given to over 1,000 persons, in a mammoth tent. After dinner an oration was delivered by Gen. Alvord. In the evening a fine display of fireworks took place at the depot grounds.

The first settlement of Rutland was made Oct. 2, 1770, by James Mead, who purchased 20 rights of the 70 in the town, and was 13 days in moving from Manchester to his new home. The following year three white children were born in Rutland, one of them, Capt. Wm. Mead, dying in Ohio a few years since. The population of the town in the Fall of 1770 was about two dozen. In 1870, Rutland has 2,000 families and 10,000 inhabitants. Land, in 1770, could be bought for a few cents an acre. The cash value of the town at present is several million dollars, and rapidly increasing.

PUBLIC TRIAL OF A CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE 3 An improved method of extinguishing fires y the aid of chemicals ejected from steam fire engines was tested yesterday afternoon at Hamilton Park in the presence of the city authorities, and also of a delegation from Jersey City. The engine used was manufactured by the United States Chemical Fire Engine Company of Chicago, and is designed to be employed in connection with steam fire-engines. It consists of two cylinders, each 42 by 18 inches, into which water is conducted and impregnated with the sulphite of soda. An arrangement at the bottom of the receiver keeps the salt in motion, and a sieve at the top prevents its escape from the cylinder. The capacity of the receiver is 800 pounds, and the chemical compound is introduced by feeders at the top. Water is discharged through three pipes with no loss of power. Only one cylinder is ordinarily employed, and the water can be shut entirely off from the cylinder, thus preventing a waste of chemicals when the fire is under control. The chemical compound produces a fredestroying gas. This engine, which has been largely introduced in the Western States, was tested in the following manner: Two pine board structures, each 25 by 40 feet, had been tilled with combustible materials—tar barriels, varnish, shavings, and gasoline. One of these buildings was fired, and when it was entirely enveloped in flames three streams of water, impregnated with the chemicals, were directed upon the fire. In five or six minutes the fire was under control, and in 20 minutes was entirely extinguished. The building was thoroughly charred, and the walls finally feli. The second building was then fired, and a stream of pure water thrown upon it. The building feli m five minutes, almost entirely consumed. Though the effect of the chemical solution was not as rapid as had been expected, the test was satisfactory. Wherever the stream, or even the spray from it. Struck the fire, it was at once checked, the gas generated by the heat proving as destructive to combustion as carbonic acid gas. The whole operation of the machine was simple and effective. The estimated cost of the engine is \$600. Sul was tested yesterday afternoon at Hamilton Park in the presence of the city authorities, and also of a delegation

NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.

Among the various improvements which have recently been undertaken by Commodore Vanderbilt, is the construction of a new iron bridge over the Harlem River in the place of the wooden structure now used. This information, it is believed, will afford very general satisfaction to the thousands of passengers who daily visit the city. Four piers of solid masonry 40 by 14 daily visit the city. Four piers of solid masonry 40 by 14 feet, have already been erected for the support of two stationary spans of the bridge, each 161 feet long. The work upon these will be immediately commenced and pushed with vigor. The center pier upon which the draw will rest and turn will be octagon in form, 33 feet across its face. This will also be built in the most substantial manner of solid masoury. The iron draw or swing span will be 201 feet long, so as to leave a clear opening on each side of as feet for the passage of vessels. In opening and closing of the draw steam power will be used, as the most reliable and effective for the purpose. It is believed that the piers of the new bridge will last for years, although the cost of their construction has not exceeded \$8,000, while those of the new from bridge at the head of Third-ave, being iron columns tilled with concrete and considered less durable than stone, cost the city about \$606,600. e entire work of the new bridge will be carried out

according to plans prepared by I. C. Buckent, esq., Engineer-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Harlem Rail-A contract has been awarded to the Watson Manufac-

HARVARD MEMORIAL HALL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE-LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE - ORATION BY EX-AT-TORNEY-GEN. HOAR, AND A POEM BY DR.

Boston, Oct. 6 .- The laying of the cornerstone of the Harvard Memorial Hall was an event of peculiar interest to the Alumni of this time-honored University. For five years the hall has been building, and its design, cost, and all the work performed are creditable to the Committee of Arrangements and the Alumni, as well as to their Alma Mater. It was decided at a meeting in 1865 to have a memorial hall rather than G. Loring was chosen Chairman, have had charge of the arrangements, a sub-committee on finance being appointed at an early day. These gentlemen have contrib uted individually to the success of the enterprise; but the untiring zeal and active personal efforts of Mr. Loring and Mr. Stephen M. Weed will always embered with gratitude by those at all interested in the matter. Most of the money was contributed by a few persons. The statistics show that of the 7s classes since 1793 (of which represen gave \$12,500, that being the highest. There are 18 subscripons of \$5,000 each, four of \$2,500, four of \$2,000, 45 of \$1,000 and 29 of \$500. The total of the contributions is \$197,643, of which 100 persons have given \$167,000 and the remaining 400 subscribers have contributed \$10,643. The friends of the College gave \$51,060, and the Alumni have given \$125,583 43. Mr. Horace Binney of Philadelphia, of the class of 1797, is the oldest donor, and Mr. George Derby Welles of the class of 1866 the youngest. The last four asses, 1867 to 1870 inclusive, have given nothing. The

59,399 59 Paid for construction bills of hall to date.

\$202 H3 50 The structure will be somewhat of the form of a cross, he extreme dimensions from east to west being 310 feet, and from north to south 114 feet, with a central tower at

irief in our hearts has grown weary with aching. Green is the turf where our tears we have said

While o'er their marbles the mosses are excepting. Stealing each name and its record away. Give their proof story to Memory's keeping. Shrined in the temple we hallow to day.

Hushed are their battle-felds, ended their marches. Deaf are their ears to the dram-beat of mont— Rise from the sed, to fair columns and arches ! Tell their bright deeds to the ages unlora! Emblem and legend may fade from the portal,

The Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar then delivered the oration, hich elicited close attention and frequent appliause. id: as seemed good to the Alumni and friends of Har-

He said:

It has seemed good to the Alumni and friends of Harvard College to erect a durable memorial to those of her sons who fell in the service of their country in the war of the Rebellion. An impresive and fitting tribute to their worth has been already provided in the two volumes of "Harvard Jemorial Blographies," books which take a high place in herole literature, and which are read with mingled tears and thanksgiving.

In 1885, at the close of the war, with solemn pemp and stately procession, with prayer and praises to God, and musle and eloquence and splendid poetry, the College welcomed her returning sons, who came back from many a hard-fought field and blood-stained deck, with the wreath of victory on their brows, and crowned them with benediction. No one whose privilege it was to witness it will ever forget that fouching spectacle when the long procession of the Alumni opened to receive the surviving soldiers, in whose ranks colonel and sergeant, admiral and surgeon, major-general and private, marched indiscriminately tegether as classmates. Each had his own honorable distinction of service, of danger or hardship, prison or hospital, mailation or wounds; while to all alike belonged the common glory, that the country was saved, and they helped to save her. In that commemoration the language of pride and gratitude seemed to be well-nigh exhausicel; and with welcome and praises to the living were mingled tender and reverent memories of the doad.

Ent to those who went to the war and did not return; who had paid in full the great price of the nation's

well-nigh exhausical; and with welcome and praises to the living were mingled tender and reverent memories of the dead.

But to those who went to the war and did not return; who had paid in full the great price of the nation's safety; who had only trusted, and believed in, and died for that future of peace and freedom which they were never to see, but which we live to share and enjoy, it was feit that something more was due. They had passed beyond pageants and culogies, and had gone without knowing how we loved and honored them. A monument in the College grounds, first suggested by President Walker, was soon proposed, and the proposition met with general favor. But the question remained, On what form of monumental structure should their names be most fitly inserticed, and how should it be made to bear the most durable and impressive record of their virtues? The practical answer found is the occasion of our assembling here to-day.

This is not a place of sepalcher. In many a city and village funeral rites have been solemnly performed over their bodies; and the places where they repose have in many cases been marked by votive tablet or monumental stone.

To you, the comrades of the fallen, who shared their dangers and their devotion, it most fitly belongs to take the first place in paying this tribute to their memory. Every honor we render to the dead is rightfully yours also. Long may you live to be repaid by the affection and gratitude of your countrymen, and to be welcomed, with ever renewed admiration and love, to the College which will treasure your fame. Yet your best recompense will be your own knowledge of what you have done. The work is greater than any reward.

We have laid the corner-stone of the Memorial Hall. The stately building which shall rise upon it will stand, we trust, for centuries. It will show what those why reared it thought worthy of hasting remembrance. It will speak with impressive voice to successive generations. To us and our successors it will address the solemn question, "What are y

deavor - Giving to Memory help, when she would weave A crown for Hope." BROOKLYN HOWARD COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

A grand reception and festival for the benefit

of this institution was held yesterday, in the Asylum corner of Dean-st. and Troy-ave. The institution was corner of Dean-st. and Troy-ave. The institution was first originated in 1866 by Mrs. Tilman of Now-York-During that year, Mrs. Tilman was informed that a number of colored women and orphans had arrived from the South, and made endeavors to have the children admitted in the New-York State Colored Orphan Asylum. They, however, could not be admitted, as they were not born in the State of New-York. After some reflection, it was determined to found an asylum where colored children from all parts of the country could be received and sheltered. Two years ago a charier was obtained, and the present Asylum opened. It now accommodates to children. The present building, however, is extremely incommodious, and the Trustees, after due consideration, re

solved to erect or purchase another. A house adjoining the Asylum has been purchased, and will soon be

fitted up.

The institution is greatly in need of funds to carry on
the benevolent work, and a meeting was held in the Asyits benevolent work, and a meeting was held in the Asylum in the afternoon, for the purpose of hearing reports as to the condition of the institution. Mr. W. F. Johnson presided, and detailed the operations and condition of the charity. It was determined to start the charity in 1866, but the charter was not obtained until 1868. No children were admitted under two years of age, and at 12 they were placed out at service. During their stay in the Asylum they are given a common education. The Rev. Highland Garnett, D. D., then delivered an address. A festival was held in the evening, when other addresses were delivered, and the children sang several hymns and songs in a creditable manner.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY-DEBATES ON RIVER NAVIGATION, FREE TRADE IN MONEY, AND FREE WHARFAGE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6 .- The Southern Commercial Convention reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock, the President in the chair. The reports of the Committees were heard. The Committee on direct trade between Europe and the Southern Atlantic cities reported, favoring the granting of aid to American shipping. The report Railroad made a report recommending aid by Congress to the road near the 32d parallel, with branches terminating at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans. Adopted. The report of the Committee on River Navigation, Canals,

One of the resolutions declares that all rivers are chan One of the resolutions declares that all rivers are chain-nels of travel and communication belonging to the people of the country, and that they should not be obstructed by individuals or corporations. Charles Reemeiin of Ohio objected to this resolution. He said two classes of people have rights on rivers—those navigating up and down and those crossing. This resolution totally ignored the rights of transit, and was a revival of the old public ophilon raised by the ordinance of 1787, but which has been destroyed by the Courts Mr. Stennard of Missouri

to legislate with a view to the reduction of races that are now excessive.

Col. Gaskill of Georgia considered the report as asking of Congress to invade the rights of the States. Congress had no more right to fix the rates of wharfage in Ohio than to fix the price on beef or pork. The report was adopted. E. A. Jones of Tennessee made a report of railroad facilities from the Ohio River to the central portion of the South, with a resolution in favor of recommending to the Legislatures of the different States, and also of the counties and municipal authorities through which they may pass by, the following lines of railway, and ask liberal legislation therefor; first, the Cincinnati Southern Estimad; accord, the Louisville and Chatanooga Grand Trank Railway; third, the Cumberland and Ohio Railway. The report was adopted. The same gentleman offered an additional report recommending Congress to

REMARKABLE MURDER TRIAL.

THE PRISONER INSISTS ON CONDUCTING HIS OWN DEFENSE-HE PREFERS DEATH TO FURTHER INCARCERATION IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6 .- At the opening of

the Superior Court to-day, the counsel of James Wilson, for the murder of Warden Willard, Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, retired from the case as the prisoner desired to conduct his own defense. The testimony for the prosecution then began. Dr. Jackson testified to the character of Willard's wounds, and Deputy-Warden Martin testified to the fact of the murand also that prior to the commission of the crime Wilson had been confined for 48 hours in the dark cell for attempting to escape. The witness was sharply cross-examined by Wilson as to the length of time he (Wilson) was confined in the dark cell, but the witness could only testify as to the time recorded in the punishment book. The prisoner then asked if he (Wilson) had not shown the witness oftensive meat, which had been furnished for rations. The prosecution objected to testimony of that character, and the Court sustained the objection, as it did not tend to show that the crime was committed in self-defense. Wilson then said if this testimony was refused he had no further defense, and should leave the prosecution to go on as they deemed proper. The Court asked the prisoner if he would allow his counsel to go on. He replied that they would have nothing further to do, and that it would save expense to the state to let the prosecution proceed alone. To a question of the Court, the counsel replied that they had nothing to say. Wilson then turned his back to the Court, and during the examination of the next witness, who was the Chaphain of the prison, sat moody and obstinate till the Court adjourned for recess.

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the Court adjourned for recess.

At the opening of the Court in the afternoon, Wilson, who occupied a place at the counsel's table during the morning hearing, was seated in the priseners' box. The prosecution introduced additional evidence to prove the facts of the murder of Mr. Willard. The prisoner, following out the intention dechared in the morning of making no further defense, offered no witnesses. The prosecution submitted the case without argument. Wilson was asked by the Court if he had anything to say to the jury, and he replied, "I have been practically shut off from all defense, and have nothing more to say." Judge Carpenter charged the jury concerning the law, and they retired. The jury were out only twelve minutes, and their verdict was "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

ntes, and their verdict was "Guilty of murder in the first degree."

Judge Carpenter asked Wilson if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, when Wilson replied, "I have only to say that I do not feel that I have been tried. I am perfectly satisfied with the result. To be hanged will be an act of supreme mercy compared to being compelled to live in the Connecticut State Prison, as I have been."

The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Oct. 13, 1871. He is to be remanded to the State Prison until the 9th of October, 1871, when he will be brought to the jail in this city, and kept until his execution.

MISSOURI STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. St. Louis, Oct. 5 .- A State Temperance Convention was held yesterday for the purpose of organizing State Temperance Society. The Hon. G. C. Partridge a State Temperance Society. The Roll. G. C. Partrage of St. Louis presided. Horace Greeley addressed the Convention. He urged the organization of societies throughout the State and the laying of scientific facts be-fore the people. He did not believe in prohibitory laws, but the people should be taught that alcohol, like opium, is poisen, and should be shunged. There was an attempt made in the Convention to organize a political move ment so far as voting only for temperance men is coa cerned, but it was defeated. A State Temperance Society was organized, with George C. Partridge as President Auxiliary societies will be organized in every county in the State.

A MISTAKEN ACCUSATION.

Coroner Rollins commenced an investigation yesterday into the circumstances connected with the leath of Peter Cassidy, who was alleged to have been thrown by his wife from a window of their apartment he third floor of the tenement in the rear of No. 22 V thrown by his wife from a window of their apartment, on the third loor of the teachent in the rear of No. 79 King-st. From the evidence of a son of the deceased, it ap-pears that on the day of the occurrence the deceased and his wife were drinking, and afterward quarreled and fought. Mrs. Cassidy went down on the floor below, and Cassidy had taken a knife to cut some lam. Finding the weapon dull, he attempted to sharpen it on the window ledge, and while thus engaged lost his balance and full out. The investigation will be concluded to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.The Austrian Reichsrath has been pro-

.... The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £12,000 during the week ending yesteriay.

... A deputation, announcing the result of
the plebiscitum at Rome, will arrive at Florence on

.. The report of the departure of Garibaldi

....The ship Progress, Capt. Simon, from Philadelphia July 24, for Hamburg, 16 aground in the schaarorn.

.... Signor Sella, the Italian Minister of Finance, has remitted to the Pope 50,000 crowns, the amount of his allowance for the current menth. One of the Anglo-American cables is again injured near Newfoundland. As the Company has a repair steamer on this coast, it is hoped that the cable will be in good working order in a few days.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

Rear Admirals Thomas O. Selfridge and Charles

.T. E. Sickles of Omnha has been appointed intendent of the Union Pacific Railroad in place of Col. C. G. Ham-. The President has recognized C. F. J. Moller e-Consul of Penmark for the State of Michigan, and E. R. Heide as

....The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Pinckney as Assistant Bishop of Maryland took place at Washington resterlar. The Bishops of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Fennsyl-ragia took partia the creamonias.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

ADMIRAL PORTER RELIEVED FROM DUTY AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—THE NEW NATURALIZA-TION LAWS TO BE ENFORCED IN THIS CITY— AN AMERICAN LINE OF OCEAN STEAMERS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

The President has transmitted to Admiral Porter, brough Secretary Robeson, the official order relieving the Admiral from active duty at the Navy Department This was done, Secretary Robeson states, at the Admi ral's own request, on account of his continued ill health. Mr. Offley, Chief Clerk, is now performing the duties of Assistant Secretary. Secretary Robeson announces that no Assistant Secretary can be appointed until Congress takes action on the matter, as that place was temporarily abolished by act of Congress.
U. S. Marshal Sharpe of New-York was here to day. He

had an interview with Assistant-Attorney-General Tal. bot, on the subject of the enforcing of the Naturalization had an interview with the President on the subject, and returns to New-York with the determination to carry the grave trouble in enforcing the law. He states that Attorney-General Akerman informed him that he will issue specific instructions to the U. S. Marshals how to act, as soon as he returns to Washington.

The gentlemen from New-York who have proposed to Postmaster-General Cresswell Ito establish an American ine of steamers, have received much encouragement the steamers on Mondays and Fridays, he will give them a mail for each day, or on either of those days; but all ther days in the week the mails are taken by steamers with which the Department has a contract, and which he proposes to continue. It is thought by Mr. Cresswell that the line will be established, and that it will be

officers who are to compose the Board to determine who is said that nearly too officers, from Colonels to Lieutenants, are to be examined before this Board, all of whom are reported as unfit for the proper discharge of their duties, etc. The Board will convene in this city on the 17th inst. The following are the officers detailed, as required by the act of July 15, last: Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, Col. C. H. Smith 19th Infantry; Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cavairy, and Col. R. S. McKenzie, 24th Infantry. Capt. James McMillan, 11th Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the Board.

Secretary Robeson to-day appointed N. McCoy a cade in the Naval Academy to fill a vacancy. He is from Columbus, Ohio, and is the son of Col. James McCoy, Chief of Gen. Sherman's staff.

The Secretary of the Navy bas ordered the United States steamer Saginaw of the Pacific fleet to be detailed as the vessel to cooperate on the Pacific side with the Darien Expedition. The gunboat Guard has not yet arrived at New-York from the fishing banks, but is expected to morrow. The Guard will go with the Darien Expedition, which is to start the latter part of this month. Secretary Robeson states that he is determined to see what chance there is for a ship canal over the routes proposed, and the only way to arrive at a conclusion on the subject is to have a complete survey madewhich the President and himself have decided shall be

A dispatch was received at the Attorney General's ffice to-day from Attorney-General Akerman, annous ing that he was improved in health, and that he would

eturn here next week. Assistant Attorney-Gen, Hill was sworn into office resterday, and resumed the duties to-day. As soon as Attorney-Gen. Akerman returns, Assistant Attorney Gen. Talbot will resume his duties at the Court of Claims, and Mr. Hill will remain at the Department of Justice as the assistant of the Attorney-General, Mr. Hill was formerly in the law office of Judge Hoar, and although a young man, is accounted a very talented

Controller Hurlburd has authorized the organization of a National Bank at Rome, Ga.; one at Americus, Ga., and one at Greenville, Ala.

Gen. Casey, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans, d nies the statement in the Washington correspondence of a Baitimore paper that he has been offered the position of Solicitor-General, and he further denies that he is a candidate for the position. He says his enemics have tried to have him removed from the Collectorship, but the Administration has sustained his course there, and he will remain in that place. He is sure that Louisiana Postmaster General Cresswell called on the President

to-day, accompanied by a delegation of prominent Re, publicans. They assured the President that Maryland would send three, and probably four Republican members to the next Congress, and predicted a Republican majority of 5,000 in the State. Commissioner Delane, accompanied by a large number

of Ohloans, left here to-day for their homes to vote next A dispatch was received by Col. McCoy, to-day, from

Gen. Sherman announcing his arrival at Sait Lake City yesterday, and that he would leave there for St. Louis o-day, and reach Washington by Tuesday next. Chief Engineer King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam En

gineering, returned here to-day after an extended tous of inspection of the various navy-yards. Chief Engineer shock, who was Acting Chief of the Bureau, was relieved of the duties, and ordered to resume his place at the Washington Navy-Yard. Mr. King reports all the im provements and repairs of vessels as advancing satisfac

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
Secretary Boutwell has confirmed the following appointments in the New-York Custom-House;
Certis-R. K. Sandford Clement A. Loomis, Gratz Von Rensselaer.
Norekepera-S. K. Butler, W. T. Wrightnever, Corceins T. Alverd,
Inspectors-William Elwands, P. R. Pelbe, William V. Legett, Iwavd
L. Robbins, P. U. Wilson, C. J. Moore, Francis Page.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.There were 13 deaths from yellow fever in New-.The Gould & Curry Mining Company of Cali-

. The report received at St. Louis on Tuesday that a coal mine at Caseyville, Ill., had given way, burying 35 men, Rockland, Me., pledged its credit yesterday for a further sum of \$100,000 in aid of the Knor and Linsein Raireau by aThe earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad

....Another arrival at San Francisco from the Ochotak Coffish Fleet brings 100,000 flab, and reports that the eatch of the remaining vessels is immense.

.... A large quarto volume, elegantly printed, has The iron steamship South Carolina sailed from leaton yesterday for this city with the largest cargo ever clear that port, consisting of one million and a quarter pounds of cett floor, &c.

.The passengers by the Pacific Railroad, due in A review of the Twenty-fourth Brigade, com-

of by Gen. John A. Green, took place at Syracuse, yesseniar, by Holisan and staff. After the review the Governor male a short to the Brigadie congravitating them on their improved appearance, overnor has gone to Rochester, and will review the Brigade in A "run" on the Hibernia Savings and Loan

Society in San Francisco, yesterday, cannot much explement among its repositors. The officers of the Society assert their ability is more all fermands. The Society is the largest of the kind in that city. The only classement of its insuces shows that the cash on hand was \$915.000, and the total loans, etc., over \$12,000,000. ... A review of the commerce of San Francisco for

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

... In the U. S. District Court in Boston, yesteron Monday a boiler in a soap factory at Broad-ills, explaint, instantly killing L. Tensler, J. Highman, William ...Gen. Garfield delivered an address to a large

sadience, on "Agriculture in the United States," at the Northern Ohio Pair grounds in Chersland, restocing.

Late Arizona advices state that a band of friendly Pano fedians utacked a party of Apaches near Arizona City and silled ID of faces. Gov. Saford while shoulding on the Whitesteen Mountains discovered the charred remains of the white men who had populated at the state. As old Indian Chief of one of the Arizona India has seed

The mail train over the Northern Railro The mail fruit over the Northern Raisbad of two descent recommends a require or that had been placed on the track man North Encaren, N. H., evidently with the design of throwing the main of the track, but the intended obstraction was toned soile at the track short the intended obstraction was toned soile at the track short has recommended in sairty. The train was moving at a high two of speed, at a loss rate there might have been a serious avoided. Stapicton pointed at Cyrox George, and Johns Taylor, a latter and list two sons, as the preparators of the outrage, and they were appreciated. Johns confessed his guilt, but exceeded the class.